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MEMORIAL TO A. J. SMALL

The ten founders of the American Association of Law Libraries who met in the Hotel Mathewson at Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island, on July 2, 1906, chose for their leader and first president Arthur James Small, Law and Legislative Reference Librarian, Iowa State Library, Des Moines, Iowa. He served as president for two consecutive terms and, during his stewardship, there was commenced the first important work of the Association—the publication of the *INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS* and the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL*. A committee on publications consisting of Frederick W. Schenk, Frank B. Gilbert and Gilson G. Glasier was appointed by President Small to study the feasibility of publishing an index to legal periodicals and a journal of current law library information. This committee made its report at the second annual meeting of the Association held at Asheville, North Carolina, May 24 to 28, 1907 (*LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL* 1:20-22).

The first number of the *INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS* and the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL* was published in January 1908. In that initial number there was printed a picture of A. J. Small, the Association's first president. That picture showed, as does the recent portrait reproduced here, the man of ability, integrity and kindliness who did much to build the American Association of Law Libraries from a small group of twenty-four members to its present nationwide membership of nearly four hundred librarians. Throughout the many years which have passed since he presided over the first meetings of the American Association of Law Libraries, A. J. Small endeared himself to hundreds of librarians, who respected him for his thorough knowledge of law books and his keen appreciation of problems of law library administration.

No annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries was complete without the presence of A. J. Small. He participated in every annual meeting for thirty-one years with the exception of two years. The pages of the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL* contain many articles, reports and papers prepared by him. When he was unable to attend the Thirty-Second Annual Meeting held in New York City in June, 1937, it was feared that he was in failing health. An exchange of telegrams, however, between Mr. Small and the Secretary of the Association brought reassurances. His death on October 13 came as a severe shock to his many friends and associates in the law library profession.

Characteristic of Mr. Small was his careful documentation and preservation of the early records and group pictures of meetings of the American Association of Law Libraries. These he had recently sent to the Secretary of the Association for "safe keeping."

Equally characteristic of A. J. Small was his modesty with respect to his personal achievements. In all the papers he so carefully preserved and forwarded

to the Secretary, there is not one line of personal biography, except insofar as his personal activities were linked with the history of the American Association of Law Libraries.

The son of Joel Wright Small and Charlotte Pullen Small, he was born in La Crosse, Wisconsin, about the year 1869. In childhood he returned to Maine, the former home of his parents, where he lived until he attained manhood. Later he lived for a time in Nora Springs, Iowa, where his father died. After his marriage to Miss Cecelia Protheroe, they took up their residence at Fairfield, Iowa, later moving to Des Moines. Mr. Small was appointed Law Librarian of the Iowa State Library by Governor Francis N. Drake on May 1, 1896, and thereafter remained in the service of the state for more than forty-one years. Twice during this time he had been appointed Acting State Librarian, serving when Mr. Johnson Brigham, the late State Librarian was abroad for several months on leave of absence, and a year ago, after Mr. Brigham's death until the appointment of John Denison as State Librarian.

During the years Mr. Small was Law Librarian the library grew from a few thousand volumes to a collection of nearly 150,000 volumes. Through his interest and care he built up for the Law Library one of the best collections of bar association reports and proceedings in the country. In 1909 he completed an "Index to the Iowa State Bar Association Proceedings, v. 1-15, 1895-1909" and in 1912 he compiled the "Proceedings of the Early Iowa State Bar Association, 1874-1881." He was also the compiler of the "Bibliographical and Historical Check List of Proceedings of Bar and Allied Associations," which was issued under the auspices of the American Association of Law Libraries in 1923. This valuable compilation was later revised by Mr. Small and published as Appendix VIII (p. 440-491) in Hicks, *Materials and Methods of Legal Research*, 1933.

The much beloved first president who in later years came to be known as the distinguished elder statesman of the American Association of Law Libraries was a shining model of the ideal law librarian, devoted to the interests of his own library, but willing always to share with his fellow librarians his technical knowledge and experiences to the end that the burdens of individual librarians might be lessened and that library service throughout the country might be improved. Paragraphs from his presidential address, delivered at the Second Annual Meeting in 1907, embody not only his personal convictions but the principles upon which the American Association of Law Libraries was founded—the desirability of professional cooperation between law librarians:

"... in a few brief months our Association has grown beyond expectation, now having a membership of over seventy-five. Already much good has been accomplished in the interests of law libraries, and we predict for the Association a brilliant future. We do not see how it can be otherwise.

"In this age when libraries have become a public necessity it is important that librarians form themselves into a body, and thereby seek through united efforts the best methods of obtaining results. There has never been a time when there has been such a demand for better service and co-operative work . . . than the present. . . ."

**SOME NOTED TRIALS IN CONNECTICUT
A BIBLIOGRAPHY**

JOHN S. GUMMERE

*Superintendent of the Reading Room, Yale University Law Library***INTRODUCTORY NOTE**

This is a bibliography of separately published trials which have been held in Connecticut from the late eighteenth century down to recent times. They are arranged chronologically by date of trial, and the names of the judges and lawyers involved are appended to most of them. Nearly all of these trials are in the Yale Law School Library; those in other libraries are noted by the symbols MH-L (Harvard Law Library), NNB (Library of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York), and CY (Yale University Library).

Thirty-one trials are listed, the earliest dated 1799 and the latest 1916. Of this number twenty-three were published between 1799 and 1860, and only eight were after that date. This indicates that interest in the separate publication of trials in Connecticut declined sharply after the Civil War.

The list includes both civil and criminal trials. Only nine of them are civil cases, and no less than fourteen of the twenty-two criminal trials are for murder. There are two for conspiracy and two for seduction among the others. Two of the civil cases are suits for divorce, two are for libel and slander, and there are single cases on contested wills, patent rights, recovery of damages from an insurance company, and water rights.

Probably the most famous trials in this list are the *Amistad Case* and that of *Crandall v. Connecticut*. Both of these were tried about a century ago, in 1840 and 1833 respectively; the first was taken to the United States Supreme Court on appeal, and the other was decided in the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors. A brief summary of each of these cases is given in the note which follows the titles.

Among the noted lawyers who took part in these trials are William W. Ellsworth of Hartford, Lafayette S. Foster of Norwich, and Roger S. Baldwin, David Daggett, Harrison Hewitt, Ralph I. Ingersoll, Seth P. Staples and George D. Watrous, all of New Haven.

Among the judges who presided was Oliver Ellsworth, who became Chief justice of the United States Supreme Court. Stephen T. Hosmer, John Duane Park, William L. Storrs and Thomas Scott Williams, all of whom served as Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of Errors, presided at other trials.

1799

Williams v. United States

Trial of Isaac Williams, for accepting a commission in a French armed vessel, and serving in same against Great Britain. In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Connecticut District.

(In Wharton, Francis. State trials of the United States during the administrations of Washington and Adams; with references historical and professional, and

preliminary notes on the politics of the times. Philadelphia, Carey & Hart, 1849. p. 652-658).

"The report of the text is substantially taken from the Connecticut Courant of September 30, 1799, the record having been resorted to, in addition, for the purpose of giving greater precision."

Isaac Williams of Norwich, Connecticut, gave up his citizenship and became a French citizen, accepting a commission on a war vessel which fought against the British in 1797. Because he had done this without the consent of the United States government, he was indicted and tried at Hartford in April, 1799. The jury pronounced him guilty and sentenced him to four months in prison and to pay a fine of \$1000.

The case was tried before Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth and District Judge Richard Law. Pierpont Edwards was attorney for the United States and David Daggett for the defense.

The case is not reported elsewhere.

1807

State of Connecticut v. David Sanford

Statement of facts concerning the prosecution of David Sanford for murder. New Haven, 1807.

8vo.

NNB

This case is not reported elsewhere.

1812

State of Connecticut v. Arthur Hodge

Trial of Arthur Hodge for the murder of his slave, Prosper. Reported by A. M. Belisario. Middletown, 1812.

12mo.

NNB

This case is not reported elsewhere.

1815

State of Connecticut v. Miner Babcock

Life and confession of Babcock executed at Norwich, Conn., for murder. New London, 1816.

16p. 12mo.

MH-L

The defendant, who was found guilty of murder by the jury in the Superior Court, asked for a new trial on a legal technicality, namely that one of the jurors was not a freeholder. The case was then appealed to the Supreme Court of Errors at Hartford, where Chief Justice Swift granted a new trial in the Superior Court.

The case as appealed is reported in 1 Conn. 401.

1820

State of Connecticut v. Ammi Rogers

Report of the trial of Ammi Rogers for an . . . assault on the body of Asenath Caroline Smith of Griswold, Conn., before the Hon. Asa Chapman . . . at New-London, on the 5th, 6th and 7th days of October, 1820. From notes carefully taken at the trial. New-London, Samuel Green, 1820.

56p. 23cm.

CY

The defendant, a minister, was tried for seduction and attempted abortion before Judge Asa Chapman.

The counsel included James Lanman, Jeremiah Halsey, Calvin Goddard and William P. Cleaveland.

The case is not reported elsewhere.

1820

Joshua Stow v. Sherman Converse

Report of the case of Joshua Stow vs. Sherman Converse, for a libel; containing a history of two trials before the Superior Court, and some account of the proceedings before the Supreme Court of Errors. New Haven, S. Converse, 1822.

183p. 24cm.

Joshua Stow, who was Collector of Internal Revenue for Middlesex County, was accused by the defendant of speaking against the Christian religion, the scriptures and state support of the church. He was also accused of extorting taxes from citizens unlawfully. The jury returned a verdict of one thousand dollars damages for the plaintiff, but the defendant's counsel appealed to the Supreme Court of Errors for a new trial. This being granted, a new trial was held in Superior Court in August, 1820, when the jury again returned a verdict for the plaintiff; this time the damages were seven hundred dollars. The Supreme Court of Errors was appealed to for a third trial, but the motion was denied.

Judge John T. Peters presided at the first trial in Superior Court. Chief Justice Stephen T. Hosmer was in charge of the new trial as well as the proceedings in the Supreme Court of Errors. Nathan Smith and Ralph I. Ingersoll were of counsel for the plaintiff; David Daggett and Seth P. Staples were of counsel for the defendant.

The case as appealed twice to the Supreme Court of Errors is reported in 3 Conn. 325 and 4 Conn. 17.

1823

Daniel Putnam v. G. S. White

Trial, etc. for slander, Superior Court, Windham County, [Conn.], 1823; [by Mr. Seabury]. New London, 1823.

23p. 8vo.

MH-L

The case is not reported elsewhere.

1825

State of Connecticut v. Adonijah Bailey

Trial for murder, Superior Court, Connecticut, 1825. n.p., n.d.

24p. 8vo.

MH-L

The case is not reported elsewhere.

1829

State of Connecticut v. Oliver Watkins

Trial for murder, [Superior Court], Brooklyn, Conn., [1829], and sketch of [his] life. Providence, 1830.

34p. 8vo, woodcut.

MH-L

The defendant was indicted for the murder of his wife, Roxana Watkins, and was tried in Superior Court before Justices Clark Bissell and Thomas S. Williams. The jury pronounced him guilty, but as the evidence was wholly circumstantial, he moved in arrest of judgment for a new trial. The appeal was duly considered in the Supreme Court of Errors, but a new trial was not granted.

C. Goddard and Jabez W. Huntington were of counsel for the defendant;
 H. Strong and Andrew T. Judson were of counsel for the state.
 The case as appealed is reported in 9 Conn. 47.

1833

State of Connecticut v. Prudence Crandall

Andrew T. Judson's remarks to jury on trial [for harboring and boarding colored persons not inhabitants of Connecticut], Superior Court, 1833, Windham County, [with charge of J. Daggett]. Hartford, n.d.

32p. 8vo.

MH-L

State of Connecticut v. Prudence Crandall

Report of arguments in case, Supreme Court of Errors, [Connecticut]; by a member of the bar. Bost., 1834.

34p. 4to.

MH-L

The defendant who lived in Canterbury, Windham County, was accused of maintaining a school for non-resident colored persons, contrary to a statute enacted in 1833. Messrs. C. Goddard and W. W. Ellsworth, counsel for the plaintiff in error, contended that this act was unconstitutional. Andrew T. Judson and C. F. Cleaveland, prosecuting attorneys, argued that all schools for colored people should be licensed, or the number of negroes in the state would be greatly increased by immigration.

The defendant, who pleaded not guilty, was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and costs. She then appealed to the Supreme Court of Errors which reversed the judgment of the lower court.

The case as appealed was tried before Chief Justice Daggett and Justices Clark Bissell, Samuel Church and Thomas Williams. It is reported in 10 Conn. 339.

1836

State of Connecticut v. William Taylor et al

Trial of William Taylor and others for conspiracy, for being concerned in a strike for higher wages. Hartford, 1836.

8vo.

NNB

The case is not reported elsewhere.

1839

Jarvis v. Jarvis

The great divorce case! A full and impartial history of the trial of the petition of Mrs. Sarah M. Jarvis, for a divorce from her husband, the Rev. Samuel F. Jarvis, before a committee of the legislature of the state of Connecticut . . . New York, 1839.

60p. 22cm.

Jarvis v. Jarvis

Report of the proceedings, on the petition of Mrs. Sarah M. Jarvis, for a divorce from her husband, Rev. Samuel F. Jarvis . . . before a committee of the legislature of Connecticut. 2d ed. Hartford, Review Press, 1839.

116p. 20cm.

The respondent, a son of Bishop Abram Jarvis of Connecticut, had married Sarah M. Hart in 1810. Having inherited a fortune, he resigned the rectorship of St. Paul's Church in Boston, and lived with his family in Europe for several years. His relations with his wife becoming strained, they returned to this country and settled in Middletown, but the situation did not improve. In May, 1839, Mrs. Jarvis petitioned the legislature for a divorce, and at the same time her husband filed an answer to it. He was dictatorial in family matters and she was lacking in common sense, but these were not considered sufficient grounds for a divorce, which was not granted.

Counsel for the petitioner included Roger S. Baldwin, William Hungerford, Charles J. McCurdy, Roger M. Sherman and C. C. Tyler. Counsel for the respondent included Thaddeus Betts, J. B. Ferris, C. Goddard, Ralph I. Ingersoll and Nathaniel Terry.

The case is not reported elsewhere.

1839

Scovil et al v. Kennedy et al

Report of a trial in the Superior Court of Middlesex County, Connecticut. [Middletown, 1839].

24p. 24cm.

CY

Two mill-owners claimed the use of the waters of a flume for power in their factories. This report includes a petition, a decree of the court, etc. J. Barnes was of counsel for the petitioners and William W. Ellsworth for the defendants.

The case as appealed to the Supreme Court of Errors is reported in 14 Conn. 61.

1839-1841

United States v. The Schooner Amistad (Amistad captives)

The following material relating to the *Amistad Case* is in the Yale Law Library or the Harvard Law Library. The last two items are included because of their connection with this case.

United States v. The Amistad

The United States, appellants, vs. the Libellants and claimants of the schooner Amistad, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with her cargo and the Africans mentioned and described in the several libels and claims. [Wash.] S. D. Langtree, 1841.

2+70p. 22cm.

The African captives. Trial of the prisoners of the Amistad on the writ of habeas corpus, before the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Connecticut, at Hartford; Judges Thompson and Judson. N. Y. Published at 143 Nassau Street, 1839.

47p. 22cm.

CY

History of the Amistad captives; being a circumstantial account of the capture of the Spanish schooner Amistad, by the Africans on board; their voyage, and capture; with biographical sketches of each of the surviving Africans. Also an account of the trials had on their case, before the District and Circuit Courts of the United States for the District of Connecticut. Compiled from authentic sources by John W. Barber. New Haven, E. L. and J. W. Barber, 1840.

32p. illus. 22½cm.

CY

Report [of] Committee on foreign affairs, 1844; [by] C. J. Ingersoll.

14p. 8vo. n.t.p.

MH-L

(U. S., 28th Cong., 1st Sess., House, Rep. 426).

Review of some of points in case of L'Amistad, and principles involved.

15p. 8vo. n.t.p.

MH-L

Baldwin, Simeon Eben

The captives of the Amistad. A paper read before the New Haven colony historical society.

(In his *Studies in history; pamphlets and articles, 1882-1916*, no. 14).

Dinsmore, Charles Allen

Interesting sketches of the Amistad captives.

(In 9 Yale university library gazette, 51-55).

The Spanish schooner, Amistad, sailed from Havana in June 1839 with three white men and fifty-four negroes on board. Most of these had been brought from Africa as slaves. The negroes murdered the Spanish captain, but spared the others' lives on condition that they would steer the vessel to Africa. Instead they brought the schooner around the eastern end of Long Island where it was seized by the brig, Washington, and brought into New London. The commander of the brig and certain citizens of Connecticut laid claim to the Amistad and its cargo as salvage, while the Spaniards filed a counter claim. The case was tried in the United States District Court for Connecticut, the United States Circuit Court, and from there appealed to the United States Supreme Court. The final decision was that the officers and crew of the Washington should receive one third of the Amistad's cargo as salvage, and that the negroes should go free.

Among the lawyers who argued the case in the lower courts were Roger S. Baldwin, William W. Ellsworth, Seth P. Staples and Theodore Sedgwick of New York. In the Supreme Court Baldwin and John Quincy Adams represented the appellees, while Henry D. Gilpin, attorney general, argued the case for the United States.

A report of the case as appealed to the United States Supreme Court is found in 15 Peters 518.

1844

*State of Connecticut v. Lucian Hall, Bethuel Roberts and William H. Bell*¹

A minute and correct account of the trial . . . for murder, at the Middlesex Superior Court, Connecticut, February term, 1844 . . . Middletown, Charles H. Pelton, 1844.

40p. map 21½cm.

On Sunday, September 24, 1843, Lucian Hall broke into the house of Mrs. Lavinia Bacon, whose husband and children had gone to church. He was discovered by Mrs. Bacon, and before she had a chance to escape, he killed her. Roberts and Bell were at first suspected of being his accomplices, but towards the end of the trial, Hall confessed that he was the sole murderer.

¹ See *Murder in Middletown*, *infra* p. 540, for an interesting account of this trial. (Editor's Note).

The case was tried before Chief Justice Thomas Scott Williams and Justice William Lucius Storrs. Charles C. Tyler, state's attorney for Middlesex County and Charles J. McCurdy were prosecuting attorneys. Eliphalet A. Bulkley and Elihu Spencer were of counsel for the defense.

This case is not reported elsewhere.

1845

State of Connecticut v. Andrew P. Potter

Trial and confession of Andrew P. Potter for the murder of Lucius P. Osborn; together with the judge's charge to the jury and sentence. At the Superior Court, held at New Haven, October, 1845. New Haven, William Goodwin, 1845.

32p. 23½cm.

CY

The defendant who had killed Osborn with a pike-pole, was probably mentally deranged, as there was no good reason for committing the crime. He was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged.

Dennis Kimberley and Robert I. Ingersoll were prosecuting attorneys; J. Stoddard and Charles Chapman were of counsel for the defense.

The case as appealed to the Supreme Court of Errors is reported in 18 Conn. 166.

1846

State of Connecticut v. Orrin Woodford

Report of trial for murder, Superior Court [for Hartford County]; by N. H. Morgan. Hartford, 1846.

69p. illus. 8vo.

MH-L

This case is not reported elsewhere.

1847

State of Connecticut v. John G. Cooley

Report of the trial of John G. Cooley, editor of "The Reporter," a temperance paper, for an alleged libel upon K. H. Van Rensalaer, keeper of a fashionable grog shop in Stonington, styled the Waddawannuc, and one Lewis, keeper of a ninepin alley in connection therewith, before the Superior Court at Norwich, March term, 1847. Norwich, John G. Cooley, 1847.

80p. 22cm.

On January 16, 1847, two articles appeared in "The Reporter," a temperance sheet published at Stonington, Connecticut, which accused Killian H. Van Rensalaer of running a notorious house and of selling liquor to young people of the neighborhood. The editor, who refused to expose the author of the articles, was tried for libel. As the jury could not agree on a verdict, the case was held over till the next session of court.

Judge Henry M. Waite presided at the trial. Prosecuting attorneys were Lafayette S. Foster and John Turner Wait; Edmund Perkins and M. Adams were of counsel for the defense.

This case is not reported elsewhere.

1850

State of Connecticut v. Henry L. Foote

Life, confession and execution of Henry L. Foote. New Haven, 1850.

8vo.

NNB

This case is not reported elsewhere.

1854

State of Connecticut v. Alanson Work and others

Narrative of their arrest, trial, conviction, etc., for attempting to aid slaves to liberty. Hartford, 1854.

12mo.

NNB

This case is not reported elsewhere.

1855

State of Connecticut v. Willard Clark

Report of the trial of Willard Clark, indicted for the murder of Richard W. Wight, before the Superior Court of Connecticut, holden at New Haven, on Monday, September 17, 1855. By H. H. McFarland, assisted by the counsel for the state and defense. New Haven, Thomas H. Pease, 1855.

217p. 22cm.

CY

The defendant had been betrothed to a young girl, Henrietta Bogart, who jilted him for Wight. This fact, with an earlier unhappy affair, had unbalanced his mind and caused him to commit the murder in cold blood.

The case was tried before Judges William W. Ellsworth and John D. Park. E. K. Foster and James D. Keese were prosecuting attorneys; Charles Chapman and Henry B. Harrison were of counsel for the defendant.

The case is not reported elsewhere.

1857

State of Connecticut v. Edward E. Bradley

Report of trial for murder, Superior Court, Connecticut, Litchfield; by William Cothren. Hartford, 1857.

196p. 8vo.

MH-L

The case is not reported elsewhere.

1858

Bennett v. Bennett

The Bennett divorce case: being a plain account of all the important facts brought out on the trial, and those connected with it; with disclosures on the case, by Edson Sanford; for the first time published, by George Bennett. New Haven, George Bennett, 1860.

228+2p. illus. 19cm.

This trial took place in the New Haven Superior Court before Judge Loren P. Waldo in December, 1858. Mrs. Bennett charged her husband with brutal treatment toward her and their children; Mr. Bennett accused her of adultery. At the conclusion of the trial, which lasted three weeks, the court gave the two children to the mother and ordered Bennett to pay her \$4000 alimony within sixty days.

Counsel for the petitioner were Ralph I. Ingersoll and H. Blackman. Counsel for the defendant were Roger S. Baldwin, Henry Dutton and George D. Watrous.

The case is not reported elsewhere.

1866

State of Connecticut v. Albert L. Starkweather

Trial of Albert L. Starkweather for murder. Reported by A. S. Hotchkiss. Hartford, 1866.

8vo.

NNB

This case is not reported elsewhere.

1878

Mary E. Trumpy v. Benjamin F. Trumpy

Argument of James H. Olmstead, at Greenwich, before Hon. Elisha Carpenter, as committee, in the cross cases of Mary E. Trumpy vs. Benjamin F. Trumpy, and Benjamin F. Trumpy vs. Mary E. Trumpy, relative to custody of their children. Stamford, Baker & Warren, 1878.

19p. 22½cm.

CY

Mrs. Trumpy, who had taken one of her two children when she separated from her husband, attempted to secure the other one also by accusing her husband of moral and legal incompetence. She had tried unsuccessful to divorce him, both in the Superior Court of Fairfield County and on appeal in the Supreme Court of Errors. The latter case is reported in 43 Conn. 270.

1879-80

State of Connecticut v. Herbert H. Hayden

Autobiography; murder tried on circumstantial evidence. [Supreme Court, Connecticut, New Haven, 1879-80]. Hartford, 1880.

164p. illus. 8 vo.

MH-L

State of Connecticut v. Herbert H. Hayden

Trial of Herbert Hiram Hayden, defendant, for the murder of Mary Stannard. Clippings from newspaper of 1879-1880, collected by Professor William Brown. 118p. 40cm.

The second of these two reports consists of clippings from several newspapers of the period, mostly New York and New Haven, dealing with the trial in Superior Court of Rev. H. H. Hayden. He was accused of murdering Mary Stannard, of giving her an overdose of arsenic, and of striking her on the head with a heavy weapon. After a sensational trial, which lasted for three months, the defendant was acquitted.

This case is not reported elsewhere.

1886

Northwestern Horse-Nail Company v. New Haven Horse-Nail Company, et al

Suit for alleged infringement of letters patent of the United States, to Robert Ross, dated January 25, 1876, for an improvement in machine for finishing horse shoe nails. New Haven, Hoggson & Robinson, 1885.

136p. 27cm.

CY

The defendants' pleadings and proofs are included in this report of a case tried in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Connecticut. Coburn and Thacher and Benjamin F. Thurston were of counsel for the plaintiff; Edward H. Rogers and Charles E. Mitchell were of counsel for the defendants.

The case is reported in 28 Fed. 234.

1887-1888

State of Connecticut v. Peter Coffee

Supreme Court of Errors, New Haven County, June term, 1888. State vs. Peter Coffee. [New Haven, Hoggson & Robinson, 1888].

316p. 23½cm.

Peter Coffee was accused of murdering Charles I. Way in Branford on May 9, 1887 by choking him with a piece of cloth. The case was tried first in the Superior Court at New Haven, in July, 1887, when the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, and the defendant was sentenced to state prison for life. He appealed to the Supreme Court of Errors which decided that this judgment should be sustained.

In the Superior Court the case was tried before Judge David Torrance. In the higher court Chief Justice John Duane Park presided. Tilton E. Doolittle and E. H. Rogers were attorneys for the state; Levi N. Blydenburgh and Seymour C. Lewis were of counsel for the defendant.

The case as appealed is reported in 56 Conn. 399.

1889

Charles L. Benton v. John S. Starr

Defendant's appeal to Supreme Court of Errors, New Haven County, June term, 1889. [New Haven, 1889].

15p. 27½cm.

CY

Fannie E. Benton, daughter of the plaintiff, accused the defendant of fathering her illegitimate child, born in December, 1886. Judgment of the Court of Common Pleas for New Haven County, where the case was tried first, was in favor of the plaintiff. The defendant appealed to the higher court, which granted him a new trial.

Of counsel for the appellant were J. W. Alling, Henry G. Newton and Henry Stoddard; for the appellee were E. P. Arvine and E. Zacher.

The case as appealed is reported in 58 Conn. 285.

1891-98

Austin B. Fuller and Wife v. the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. of New York

Report of a case before the Superior Court, New Haven County. [New Haven, 1896].

907p. 23cm.

This was a case involving much litigation over a period of years. The plaintiffs attempted to bring suit to recover damages from the defendant, who was charged with defrauding a number of policy holders. In 1891 the defendant brought an injunction in New Haven Superior Court to restrain this action; it was reserved for the advice of the Supreme Court of Errors, which advised the lower court to dissolve the injunction and dismiss the complaint. This is reported in 61 Conn. 252.

The plaintiffs brought suit to the Superior Court in 1896 when they asked for an accounting and other equitable relief and damages; the case was decided in their favor. The defendants appealed to the Supreme Court of Errors, because of alleged errors in rulings of the lower court, and a new trial was granted. This is reported in 68 Conn. 55.

Two years later a suit for the cancellation of certain receipts given to the defendant was brought to the Superior Court; judgment was rendered for the defendant, and the plaintiffs appealed to the Supreme Court of Errors, which set aside the judgment. This case as appealed is reported in 70 Conn. 647.

Of counsel for the plaintiffs were John A. Alling, E. P. Arvine, George E. Beers, L. A. Fuller of New York and Talcott H. Russell. Of counsel for the defendant were H. Fiske of New York, J. Halsey, Henry C. Robinson, Goodwin Stoddard and Henry Stoddard.

1916

McDermott v. Scully et als

Supreme Court of Errors, Third Judicial District, June term, 1916. Catherine R. Scully, et al v. Rosella Walsh McDermott. New Haven, Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Co., 1916.

20p. 22½cm.

CY

The defendants were executors of the will of Maurice Welch, who, the plaintiff claimed, had left her certain property in New Haven and Bethany. The case was tried in the Superior Court which affirmed an order of the Court of Probate in favor of the plaintiff. It was appealed to the Supreme Court of Errors, which reversed the decision of the lower court.

In the Superior Court Judge Joel H. Reed presided; Chief Justice Samuel O. Prentice tried the case on appeal. Jacob P. Goodhart and Matthew A. Reynolds were of counsel for the defendants; Harrison Hewitt and Charles E. Clark were of counsel for the plaintiff.

The case as appealed is reported in 91 Conn. 45.

EDITOR'S ANNOUNCEMENTS

Thirty-Third Annual Meeting to be Held in St. Paul, Minnesota,

June 28-July 1

President Baxter has asked the Editor to announce that in accordance with the vote of the Executive Committee the Thirty-Third Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries will be held in St. Paul, Minnesota, Tuesday, June 28th to Friday, July 1st, inclusive, 1938.

Reprints of the Check List of Legal Periodicals Available

Reprints of *Anglo-American Legal Periodicals, Births, Deaths, and Changes Since 1933*, compiled by Pauline E. Gee, Chief, Accessions Department, Yale University Law Library, which was printed at pages 489-498 of the September, 1937, number of the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL*, are now available. Copies at 50c each may be obtained from Miss Helen Newman, Editor, *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL*, c/o The George Washington University Law Library, Washington, D. C.

MURDER IN MIDDLETON

GRACE W. BACON

Cataloguer, Yale University Law Library

Reading old trials is a fascinating pastime. But when it happens that one can supply the background for the printed account and fill it out by means of conversations with those who have talked with eye-witnesses, the interest is redoubled. In 1843, Middletown, Connecticut, had fallen to third position as to population in the state; she had surpassed New Haven and Hartford in the 1756 census. The old trade with the West Indies and China was practically ruined by the War of 1812 and since factories had not developed, the community remained chiefly an agricultural one. The people were quiet, hard working and faithful in church going. Into this pastoral scene came the sensational news that a highly respected farmer's wife had been murdered. It stirred the community to a fever of excitement, roused the whole state and interested all New England.

The story of this murder and trial may be found in a forty page pamphlet published by the local printer.¹ Fragile, yellowed pages show the effect of extensive wandering, the last stage of which was from Missouri to the Yale Law Library. Quaint plans and moral strictures lend atmosphere. As the introduction informs one, "He who peruses it will see the treachery of strong drink, the consequences of idle habits, and the danger of a bad character." The reputation of one who neglected to attend church in 1843 suffered severely. Those absent on the eventful Sunday when Mrs. Lavinia Bacon was murdered were immediately under suspicion. What a range of possibilities would now open if absence from services were to furnish a clue to guilt. Today forty pages describing a murder trial would not cover more than an account of the personalities of those who were rejected for jury duty, but justice was swift and final in that time.

On Sunday, September 24, 1843, Mrs. Ebenezer Bacon, wife of a farmer in the Westfield Parish of Middletown, had determined on what was for her an unusual course. She submitted to that common affliction of New England—a cold—to the extent of remaining home when her family departed for the Congregational services, which at that time consumed five hours. After the sound of hoofs and wheels had died away down the dusty road, she is supposed to have placed the family Bible upon a table and to have been quietly reading when a sound from the front room startled her. Hastening to the door she was astonished to see Lucian Hall, a local man of all work, standing before a desk from which he had just

¹ A minute and correct account of the trial of Lucian Hall, Bethuel Roberts and William H. Bell, for murder, at the Middlesex Superior court, Connecticut, February term, 1844. With the indictment; names of the grand and petit jurors; the testimony in full; the charge of the court to the petit jury; addresses of counsel; and the sentence upon the prisoner; with the judge's address to him; accompanied with plates and cuts representing the house in which the murder was committed; the country and localities between that and the residence of Hall: showing his route; with his confession signed by himself, and a facsimile of his signature to the same; and a representation of his wounded and bloody right hand; and other interesting matters relating to the murder and trial. Middletown, Conn., C. H. Pelton, 1844. 40p.

extracted a package of money. Hall was probably equally startled, as he had been sure that the family would be at church. With the memory of two bitter years spent in state prison for robbery, his reaction was to destroy the witness of his theft. Savagely he turned upon the defenseless woman and ruthlessly battered her with chairs. When she became unconscious, he found a knife and made sure of her death. In his haste he left behind a sapling cane, which became a clue against him. Scurrying across lots and over fences, Hall ran most of the four miles to his home and was able to hide the money. As Hall had wounded his hand, he consulted a doctor, who furnished evidence against him. Traces of blood were found on a fence in his route. His disheveled and nervous condition was observed, and Hall was immediately under suspicion.

However, equally strong evidence implicated two other men: Bethuel Roberts and William H. Bell, whose only failing was absence from church in combination with too free use of spirituous liquor. Unfortunately, Roberts in a fit of delirium tremens was moved to make damaging statements concerning Bell in which he denounced the latter as the murderer. It was remembered that Bell had described Mrs. Bacon as "tight and stingy"—apparently because she refused to draw cider for him whenever he asked. The three men were arrested and tried at the Superior Court before Judge Thomas S. Williams, who called to his assistance, Judge William L. Storrs, later a professor in the Yale Law School.

The trial was held in the Methodist church and was widely attended by the curious and outraged citizens. A doctor testified concerning the presence of blood on Hall's garments, "by my eye, which I think is the best test". A professor added, "There is no chemical test for blood". A long discussion was held over a soiled shirt, a "false bosom", and Hall's bottle green coat with a velvet collar. A jailor testified that Roberts was "crazy as a coon". Much evidence was introduced as to routes taken by the three men and it was explained they crossed the fields as they did not wish "to be strolling about the highway on the Sabbath". Learned experts on fingerprints, wood experts to examine the rail fences, battling chemists and alienists were entirely absent.

The state's evidence was sufficient to hang all three. In desperation, the lawyers for the defense visited the prisoners in their cells and labored with them to save the innocent as otherwise they would all hang. At last, as they were about to give up, Hall confessed and described the hiding place of the money. He exonerated the other two men. A large crowd had assembled at the church, for the news had spread that the trial was about to break, and they were in time to hear Hall sentenced to be hanged on June 20, 1844.

Considerable activity centered about the condemned man between February and June. No pains were spared in guarding the prisoner in the rather insecure Middletown jail. As interviews were freely granted, the prisoner had to submit to seeing large numbers of reformers and the curious. The local clergy (other than Congregational, who represented the faith of the bereaved family) took a special interest in converting the criminal; the Episcopal rector baptized Hall. Reporters speculated in their columns as to the sincerity of his repentance. Not a little

acrimony was exhibited by the Connecticut local papers, so the matter became one upon which to take sides. Ebenezer Bacon, husband of the murdered woman, was brought to the prisoner's cell and reluctantly admitted that if the Lord could pardon Hall, he also could give his forgiveness. However, it is said that Mrs. Bacon's son declared the hanging day was the happiest of his life. With the memory of his prison experience, Hall preferred death to confinement and did not ask for an appeal from the judgment. He even requested a public hanging, but was later annoyed at those who came.

At last the fatal day arrived. When we reflect that our ancestors lacked the excitement afforded by movies, automobiles, the circus, the radio and numerous other stimulating diversions that are accepted so complacently today, we cannot wonder that a hanging should attract all and sundry. Even Puritans could not resist a sensation, if it was properly cloaked with gloom. And so, upon that bright June day, whole families resplendent in Sunday clothes, stored bulging picnic baskets and a bag of oats for the horse in the best carriage. Probably hitching posts in Middletown were at a premium. Not all the ladies considered it refined to attend a hanging, but the papers mention the presence of those who came "to satisfy a morbid curiosity which some would think not very becoming to their sex". In this instance, the long formal sermon in church which New England often decreed for its condemned was omitted. Only some sixty men were allowed in the inclosure made for the gallows, but the streets were thronged. There is a tradition that the school children were let out for the occasion in order that the spectacle might be an object lesson to them. The murmuring crowd in holiday mood milled about the old jail which stood at the corner of Main and Court streets. A company of militia lent color to the occasion.

Behind the jail and diagonally across Broad Street from the present public library, was a box-like structure some twelve or fifteen feet square and sixteen feet high. It was roughly boarded up to afford privacy for the gallows. The platform on which the condemned man stood was about five by six feet, held suspended by ropes which could be cut to let it fall. Bags of sawdust were arranged below to absorb the sound. Blocks of wood were propped under the platform to prevent a premature fall. At hand was the plain coffin with its plate:

"Lucian Hall,
Died, June 20th, 1844,
Ae. 26 years, 6 months."

Reporters, doctors, clergymen, visiting sheriffs and male relatives of the murdered woman were among those who waited in front of the grim gallows.

At length, Hall was brought from his cell. The newspapers described him as a man of five feet, ten inches in height and as weighing 140 pounds. He was dressed in his white grave clothes, stockingless, and with soft slippers. On his head was a cap that could be adjusted over his eyes. Though his arms were bound to his body as far as the elbows, he managed to shake hands with his former employer and several friends before mounting a ladder to the platform of the gallows. There was a chair provided for the prisoner and water with camphor was brought for him.

The ordeal was prolonged unmercifully. The sheriff read the formal warrant of execution; then an Episcopal clergyman climbed the ladder to the platform to convey the prisoner's thanks to the jailors and friends for kindness. The rector read the 51st Psalm, beginning:

"Have mercy upon me, O God, according to thy loving kindness: according unto the multitude of thy tender mercies blot out my transgressions."

"Wash me thoroughly from mine iniquity, and cleanse me from my sin . . ."

After the Episcopalian had read from the Book of Common Prayer, he gave place to a Baptist clergyman who added another prayer. Hall also read the 51st Psalm and falteringly offered his own prayer, which seems a considerable undertaking for one in his situation. When an opportunity was given him for remarks, he stated that while he had a good deal to say, he didn't feel like saying it—a not uncommon predicament. He fussed about the ropes, pleading that they be so arranged that death would be instantaneous. At last the sheriff told the victim he could choose the length of time before the rope should be cut. When the fifteen minutes determined upon had passed, the sheriff had not given warning five minutes before it expired as promised, so another five minutes was slowly counted before the order to cut was given. With one horrible groan which carried to the crowds in the street, Hall met his end.

If chance ever bring the reader through Main Street, Middletown, let him recall, as he waits for a traffic light to change in front of the post office, that he is standing on the spot where Hall's body was exhibited. The coffin was placed upon chairs in front of the jail, while the militia formed a hollow square, with lanes through which the crowds filed to view the remains. After this public exhibition, the body was taken to Meriden for burial, but some two hundred good citizens protested to the sexton to prevent the burial of a murderer in their cemetery. Upon being shown the dead man, the citizens' feelings were said to have been moved.

This affair brought Middletown a kind of fame. Descendants of the murdered woman still own and live in the house where their ancestor was killed. They own a diary which describes the people who for fifty years came from as far as Vermont to see the south front room where there lingered the stain of blood upon floor and wall and the mark of the assailant's chair. Not far from the old Congregational church, with its special gallery for slaves, is the cemetery with Mrs. Bacon's stone; upon it is carved the word: "Murdered". One may still see the desk at which the robber was surprised. As one stands in the old house, it is easy for one's imagination to conjure up the picture of the farmers hurrying through the meadows to investigate the crime upon that warm September Sunday so long ago.

CURRENT COMMENTS**Catherine Lipop Graves Honored by Law Faculty of University of Virginia**

Resolutions of appreciation for the twenty-five years of devoted service of Catherine Lipop Graves, Law Librarian, University of Virginia, were adopted by the Faculty of Law of the University of Virginia at its initial meeting for the session of 1937-38, held on October 14, 1937. These resolutions read in part as follows:

"RESOLVED: By the Members of the Law Faculty that they wish at this time to express their sincere appreciation of her faithful and efficient service, and to attest their admiration and respect for her as a librarian who, beginning at a time when the Law Library contained scarcely 10,000 volumes, watched over and encouraged its steady growth to 30,000 volumes; as one who, zealous in the performance of ordinary duties, yet undertook extraordinary ones, and in particular the difficult one of transferring the entire library from Minor Hall to Clark Memorial Hall, with zeal and devotion; and finally, as one who, patient and courteous under the many demands of faculty and students, has won a place in their esteem and affection."

Mrs. Graves, who is a member of the American Association of Law Libraries Committee on Law School Library Statistics, attended the Thirty-Second Annual Meeting of the Association in New York last June. Her many friends in the law library association congratulate her upon this fine recognition given to her by the school which she has served for so many years.

Forrest S. Drummond Appointed Law Librarian of the University of Chicago

Forrest S. Drummond, Ph.B., University of Chicago, 1932; J. D. University of Chicago Law School, 1934, was appointed Law Librarian of the University of Chicago on July 1, 1937. For three years prior to his appointment as Librarian, Mr. Drummond was engaged in the practice of law in Chicago.

Mr. Drummond and his assistants, William B. Stern, Cataloger; Miss Louise Hoyt, Secretary; and Charles A. McNabb, Assistant in Charge of Reading Room; are members of the American Association of Law Libraries.

North Carolina Law Librarians Meet to Discuss Cooperation

The following librarians representing four North Carolina libraries attended the first meeting of law librarians of the state held at the University of North Carolina on Friday, October 15, 1937:

Duke University Law Library: William R. Roalfe, Librarian, Mary S. Covington, Katharine B. Day, Marianna Long, Hazel L. Mangum, Annie C. Walker.

North Carolina Supreme Court Library: Dillard S. Gardner, Librarian.

University of North Carolina Law Library: Lucile Elliott, Librarian, Mrs. Ben Gray Lumpkin.

Wake Forest College of Law Library: Donald Gulley, Librarian.

The advantages of working together cooperatively were discussed at length and it was unanimously agreed to have further meetings at stated intervals. At the next meeting to be held on Friday, February 4, at Duke University Law Library, Mr. William R. Roalfe will conduct a tour through the reading room and stacks and will explain the organization of his library.

It is significant that North Carolina, a state rich in law library facilities, should lead the way for other states to follow in this important movement toward more effective regional cooperation.

Sidney B. Hill Attends Meeting of American Association of Law Book Publishers

Sidney B. Hill, Assistant Librarian, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and a member of the Executive Committee of the American Association of Law Libraries, attended, at the request of President Baxter, the Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Book Publishers held in Atlantic City, September 22-25, 1937.

Mr. Hill spoke as the official representative of the American Association of Law Libraries at the Saturday, September 25, session, outlining some of the problems of law librarians with respect to duplication of law books, publication of treatises without adequate indexes, and without tables of cases. Mr. Hill also discussed "padding" of law books and the need of a better system of reviews of new publications, and concluded his remarks by stressing the great discrepancy in the cost of law books.

Arthur H. Duhig of Little, Brown & Company was appointed Chairman of a Committee of the American Association of Law Book Publishers to Cooperate with the American Bar Association and the American Association of Law Libraries. Harvey T. Reid, West Publishing Company; W. G. Packard, Frank Shepard Company; and T. C. Briggs of the Lawyer's Co-Operative Publishing Company, are members of Mr. Duhig's committee.

Mr. Roalfe's Annual Report Stresses Important Work of Law Library Staff

The Annual Report for the year ending June 30, 1937, of Mr. William R. Roalfe, Librarian, Duke University Law School, is as usual interesting and stimulating. One subdivision of this report under the heading "Contribution of Library Staff to Law School Program" stresses a phase of law library work which has long needed emphasis. "The belief that research," he says, "involving the use of library materials, begins when the research worker commences his examination of the books in the library is altogether erroneous. Only occasionally is he familiar with all of the materials he will need to examine. Frequently he will not even know of the existence of some of them and sometimes he will have practically no knowledge of the literature in the field. In other words, the very initiation of his work presupposes a knowledge on the part of the library staff, either present or past, (1) that

such materials exist, (2) where and how they may be procured, (3) how they may be conveniently arranged, and, (4) how they may quickly be made available through adequate cataloging. Even the briefest reflection should lead to the conclusion that such a service amounts, among other things, to a comprehensive program of preliminary research—research of a character that permits any library user to start where the staff left off and at a stage far in advance of his starting point had it been necessary to rely on his own initiative alone. However able he might be, if lack of funds did not bar his progress, he would frequently be indefinitely delayed while waiting for his materials, which might be procurable only from points at a great distance. Even if he should overcome these difficulties, his search would frequently be stopped altogether for want of some book or books acquired long before he had any interest in the subject and now not obtainable at any price. Securing materials when they are available is one of the indispensable services that every efficient library renders.

"But the foregoing statement is not made in commendation of library work. It is in fact merely a summary of what any good library organization is intended to achieve. What should be stressed is the fact that even in a specialized field like the law the task is by no means an easy one. The current output of legal and near legal materials is not only great, it is constantly increasing. Obviously only a division of labor makes it possible for the staff to keep abreast of the tasks involved, for while probably no law library, and certainly not this one, can hope to acquire more than a portion of what is published, it must, in order to make its selection intelligent, make itself apprised of every item, thus selecting therefrom those which must be acquired immediately, those with respect to which further information is necessary before purchases are made, and those which, although desirable, cannot be procured until further funds are available.

"This is by no means a simple matter, as such information is not completely procurable from any one source, but must be obtained through the use of **many** bibliographies, indexes, check lists, catalogs, circulars, as well as through the scanning of all legal periodical literature and other probable sources of information. One important factor in this process is the incorporation of the more important current publications (other than serials) into the monthly list which appears in the [Duke] Law School Bulletin. Through its examination faculty and staff members are kept posted as to new publications in their respective fields, and their recommendations constitute an integral part of the selective process by which materials are acquired by the library.

"But since books do not make a library, until they are organized for convenient use, it follows that there must be a continuous cataloging program in order that out of the mass the user may segregate such materials as he wants for the particular purpose in hand. The larger the collection grows the more important this function becomes. Needless to say, this library is definitely committed to a program of complete cataloging, acting on the theory that no library can provide the maximum in service unless its entire contents is thus brought out and made available. Even

in law libraries where indexes, digests, encyclopedias, tables of cases and other aids are so prominent a feature, the catalog is indispensable."

The report then tells of the progress that his staff has made in the cataloging of the library and of the importance of supplementing the catalog with bibliographical reference material. He then concludes with the following paragraph: "But none of these aids, nor all of them together, are sufficient. They must on many occasions be supplemented by the service provided by the reference staff. Only persons constantly at work with the particular collection can be fully apprised of its resources, for new materials are coming in every day, and no cataloging program, however complete, can be made entirely effective except when supplemented by such a service."

Law Library, Appellate Division, Rochester, New York, Will Lend Records and Briefs to Any Law Library in the United States

Fred E. Rosbrook, Librarian, Law Library of the Appellate Division, Fourth Department, Rochester, New York, one of the most progressive and efficient law librarians in the country, has for many years carried out the policy of lending records and briefs to attorneys and judges in the state of New York and to law libraries throughout the United States. Mr. Rosbrook's library has a remarkable collection numbering over 24,000 volumes of appeal records and briefs, including the New York Court of Appeals from 1849 to date and the Appellate Division (all departments) from 1896 to date.

The loan of any of the records and briefs will be made to any law library in the United States for a period of one month; the express charges each way to be paid by the borrower. You may send the name and citation of the case by mail, telegraph or telephone. If the request is received by 4 P. M., the books will be shipped the same day.

Index to Proceedings of the Association of American Law Schools in Course of Preparation

A Cumulative Index of the Handbooks and Proceedings of the Annual Meetings of the Association of American Law Schools is being prepared by Miss Hazel L. Mangum, under the direction of William R. Roalfe, Law Librarian, Duke University. Miss Mangum, a member of the American Association of Law Libraries, is a graduate of Duke University and of the School of Library Science of the University of North Carolina.

The project of preparing and publishing such an index was recommended in 1936 by the American Association of Law Libraries Committee on Cooperation with the Association of American Law Schools (L. LIB. J. 29:138, at 140, October, 1936). At the Thirty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the Association of American Law Schools held in Chicago, Illinois, December, 1936, Professor Robert McNair Davis, Chairman of the law schools association Special Committee on Cooperation with the American Association of Law Libraries, urged the approval of this recommendation (Handbook and Proceedings, Association of American Law Schools, 1936, p. 135). The Executive Committee of the Association of American Law Schools

has approved this recommendation and upon completion of the index, that Association will arrange for its printing and distribution.

Due to the painstaking nature of the task, it will be some time before the index is completed. However, all librarians will be pleased to know that the work on the index has been commenced. The officers of the American Association of Law Libraries are greatly indebted to Mr. William R. Roalfe and to his assistant, Miss Hazel L. Mangum, for volunteering to prepare this important index.

MEMORIALS

J. HARRY BONGARTZ, 1866-1937

J. Harry Bongartz, former State Law Librarian of Rhode Island, died at his home in Providence, Rhode Island, November 1, 1937. Mr. Bongartz, an honorary life member of the American Association of Law Libraries, served for twenty-eight years as State Law Librarian of Rhode Island. Upon his retirement twenty-two years ago, he devoted himself to the work of preparing for publication Reprints of the early Rhode Island Laws, 1747-1800.

Mr. Bongartz was born in Providence, Rhode Island in 1866. He attended the local public schools and studied law with the late Nicholas Van Slyck.

Under his care, the Rhode Island State Law Library grew from a rather nominal size and miscellaneous collection to a very complete and well functioning court and bar library.

He was a contemporary and close friend of the late A. J. Small. Several weeks before his death, Mr. Bongartz had been in correspondence with Mr. Small and was assisting him in the compilation of historical data concerning the early meetings of the American Association of Law Libraries. Mr. Bongartz combined ability and genial personality in such happy proportion that he was well liked and will be remembered by all who knew him.

S. D. KLAPP, 1879-1937

S. D. Klapp, Librarian of the Hennepin County Law Library and Editor of the LAW LIBRARY NEWS, died at his home in Minneapolis, Minnesota, September 23, 1937. Long an active member of the American Association of Law Libraries, Mr. Klapp gave much time and devotion to the work of the Association. He served as Vice-President from 1929 to 1931 and as President during 1932 and 1933. From 1932 until his death, he edited and published the LAW LIBRARY NEWS for the American Association of Law Libraries.

Born at Paignton, Devonshire, England, April 1, 1879, Mr. Klapp came to this country in 1883, settling with his family in Jamestown, North Dakota. Early in 1900 Mr. Klapp returned to England where he studied for five years at the London Institute of Technology. In 1919 he succeeded his father, Frederic Klapp, as Librarian of the Minneapolis Bar Association Library, now called the Hennepin County Law Library. For several years Mr. Klapp lectured on legal bibliography at the Minnesota College of Law.

A man of discriminating taste in literature, art and music, he read widely and

was especially well versed in world affairs. He was an ardent supporter of the Minneapolis symphony concerts which he attended regularly.

Mr. Klapp's sense of humor and delightful ability to tell a tale made him always a welcome addition to any group. He will be keenly missed by his many friends in the law library profession.

BOOK REVIEWS

YALE LAW SCHOOL: 1869-1894, INCLUDING THE COUNTY COURT HOUSE PERIOD.

By Frederick C. Hicks. Yale Law Library Publications No. 4. New Haven: Yale Law Library, 1937.

Professor Hicks' definitive history of the Yale Law School and its library moves on apace. His first pamphlet, devoted to an account of the earliest years of the school, we noticed recently in these pages (L. LIB. J. 29:16-17). Its successor dealt with the period that lies between the recognition of the law school as a department of Yale College in 1846 and the death of Judge Dutton in 1869. The present, third instalment continues the story through the court house period (the Yale Law School was situated in the New Haven county court house from 1872 to 1894) and ends just prior to the removal of the school to Hendrie Hall in 1895. The protagonists of the present volume are, of course, the great triumvirate of Baldwin, Robinson, and Platt, each of whom Professor Hicks supplies with an accurately-drawn, full-length, portrait. Since the period treated coincides with that during which German university influence upon American education reached its peak, there is evident throughout a well-defined trend toward more rigid academic standards. Graduate law degrees are introduced, and in the courses required for the D. C. L. (1876) we may see a curriculum curiously similar to that toward which the most modern law schools are now turning. The lecture rather than the case system of instruction continued to prevail, but signs are not wanting to indicate, especially toward the close of our period, that it would not long survive. Readers of this Journal will be grateful for a full account of the library which moved from the 'dingy walls and ill-furnished shelves' of the old Leffingwell building to quarters in the court house palatial in comparison. Professor Hicks describes in some detail (pp. 50-64) its growth and activities during the quarter-century and notes with approval that the first salaried position ever provided for the school not directly supported by the income derived from tuition fees was that of law librarian—at an annual salary of four hundred dollars (1873). As the first volume indicated, the library had played a most important part in bringing about final connection with the College in 1846; it was again important in 1872 in securing new quarters, for behind the movement to accommodate the school at the new court house was the anxiety of the bar and the judges of the courts which were to sit in New Haven to secure access to the school's library. There are some interesting pages (pp. 64-72) on the history of the *Yale Law Journal*, and an abundance of new material on law students and legal education generally in the last decades of the nineteenth century. Professor Hicks' volumes, though of special interest to Yale men in law, are fascinating reading: they abound in side-lights upon instructors and students

alike, and we look forward with lively interest to the volume (or volumes) to come that will contain the history of the Yale Law School during the present century. The Yale Law Library Publications are issued in a most attractive form and embody much important matter: now that the way has been so well prepared it is to be hoped that other libraries will investigate their potential resources along similar lines.

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VISUAL OUTLINE OF LEGAL RESEARCH: COVERING THE SEARCH FOR JUDICIAL DECISIONS. *By Francis X. Dwyer. Cambridge, Mass., Published by the author, 1936. 111 p. incl. 40 diagrams, mimeographed.*

Mr. Dwyer, Assistant Librarian in the Harvard Law School Library, has prepared this handbook as a guide to the methods and means of finding cases. He has especially in view the needs of law students in the preparation of briefs, but the information is equally useful for any form of legal research. In his own words: "While not in any sense a short cut to the law, it is the aim of this manual to save many weary hours of inefficient and unorganized effort by presenting a general treatment of a basic method and routine of search and a specific treatment of each of the tools most useful in conducting an *exhaustive search for judicial decisions*." It has been called a "Visual Outline" from the fact that the principal American and English sets of annotated cases, digests, citators and encyclopaedias, are illustrated by line drawings of the books, a feature which the author considers of particular value for beginners.

The book is divided into four parts. The first of these, after a brief discussion of the types of law books, gives instructions as to the method and routine of search. Mr. Dwyer presents this routine concisely and adequately. This section alone, even without the further explanations and diagrams which follow it, would provide a student with the essentials for case research. Following this introductory portion, the sets referred to are separately discussed and described in detail, in three sections covering respectively the American material, the British material, and the periodical indexes. It is in these three sections that the "visual" feature, mentioned above, appears. Each important set of search books is described as to composition, keys, and methods of use, and this is followed by full-page outline sketches (or diagrams) of the books, showing just what steps to follow in using the set from the angle of word approach, topic approach, and case approach.¹ It is believed that the actual picture of the books as they stand on the shelf, volume numbers and dates filled in, with arrows indicating relationships, is a unique feature, and one

¹ The sets illustrated with the visual guide are JUDICIAL AND STATUTORY DEFINITIONS OF WORDS AND PHRASES, RULING CASE LAW, CORPUS JURIS, LAWYERS REPORTS ANNOTATED AND AMERICAN LAW REPORTS, AMERICAN AND ENGLISH ANNOTATED CASES, TRINITY SERIES, AMERICAN DIGEST SYSTEM, SHEPARD'S CITATIONS; HALSBURY'S LAWS OF ENGLAND, 1ST AND 2D EDS., ENGLISH REPORTS-FULL REPRINT, LAW REPORTS, BRITISH RULING CASES, ENGLISH RULING CASES, ENGLISH AND EMPIRE DIGEST, MEWS' DIGEST, 2D ED., BUTTERWORTHS' DIGEST, LAW REPORTS DIGEST; INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS.

which is especially valuable to the novice in the use of law books. Eldean made some approach to this idea when he included photographs of certain volumes and sets in his text *How to Find the Law*, (2d ed.). A comparison of several of the sets covered by both authors (e.g., *American Law Reports* and *Lawyers Reports Annotated*, Eldean, pp. 380, 408, Dwyer, plates VI, VII, VIII; *Ruling Case Law*, Eldean, p. 458, Dwyer, plates II, III) brings out the decided advantage in clearness of Mr. Dwyer's visual outline. It must be kept in mind that all the descriptions and diagrams are shown as guides to finding cases in all their printed forms—hence the American official and National Reporter systems are shown in the diagrams only in connection with the American Digest System and Shepard's Citations. This is consistent with the purpose of the manual—the annotated reports are appropriately included, because of the value of their notes and keys as guides in case research.

If it is objected that the pictorial form is too simple to place before a beginner in the study of law books, it can only be replied that the bewilderment of the average student when confronted with concrete problems, even though he may have read or heard instructions for procedure, is such that any device which will clarify the situation to his eye and mind is to be welcomed. The author of the manual uses it in his work with first year students at Harvard, where the size of classes necessarily limits the time which can be given to individual instruction in the use of the library. For this purpose it is well-adapted, and its conciseness and clearness partially make up to the student for the personal explanations which he might receive in groups which meet more frequently. It may be commended to any school confronted with a like situation. It will also be of use in any library or office where definite problems are to be run down with the least waste of time and effort. A table of contents would have been helpful.

Law librarians will find much of interest in Mr. Dwyer's "Remarks" under the various sets. The clear-cut description of British material is especially useful; the analysis of the features of the *English and Empire, Mews', and Butterworths' Digests* should aid any librarian who is forced to choose between them. We are glad to note that this section (pp. 63-107) of Mr. Dwyer's *Visual Outline* was used in full as required reading in the course of instruction in law library administration given in the Columbia University School of Library Service in the summer session of 1937.²

This manual is not a substitute for such works as Hicks, *Materials and Methods of Legal Research*, 2d ed., Eldean, *How to Find the Law*, 2d ed., and Beardsley, *Legal Bibliography and the Use of Law Books*, 1937. It contains no problems and no sample pages, and none of the bibliographical lists which the larger works include. It rather supplements these narrative treatments, and could well be used in connection with them. Owing to the much fuller treatment of

² PRICE, SYLLABUS FOR THE STUDY OF LAW LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION, PREL. ED., 1937. p. 67.

methods and means of research which the longer works permit, it is difficult to draw comparisons, but, roughly speaking, the *Visual Outline* covers the ground of Hicks, "Search Books" (Chapter XVI, pp. 234-248), Beardsley, "Search for Authorities" (Part V, pp. 327-367), as well as, in outline form, the ground of some of the case search material included as a part of the full treatment of annotated reports, dictionaries, encyclopaedias and digests throughout all these works. In short, Mr. Dwyer covers what Mr. Hicks has termed the primary and secondary tools for research, and covers them in an effective and original way.

The author has modestly likened this book to a road-map—it is, indeed, a clue through the labyrinth of Anglo-American reported decisions. A succeeding volume, to cover legislation, is promised, with an index to both volumes. This will be awaited with interest.

ELIZABETH FORGEUS.

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SELECTED LIST OF RECENT LIBRARY LITERATURE OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO LAW LIBRARIANS

Compiled by HELEN S. MOYLAN

Law Librarian, State University of Iowa

Administration

Fay, Lucy E. The staff manual for the college library. *A. L. A. BULL.* 31:464-68 (Aug. 1937).

Institute of law library administration. *L. LIB. J.* 30:331-405 (July 1937).

Miller, Robert A. Cost accounting for libraries: Acquisition and cataloging. *LIB. Q.* 7:511-536 (Oct. 1937).

American Association of Law Libraries

Committee on cooperation with American bar association. Report. *L. LIB. J.* 30:277-278 (July 1937).

Committee on cooperation with the American library association. Report. *L. LIB. J.* 30:279-282 (July 1937).

Committee on cooperation with Association of American law schools. Report. *L. LIB. J.* 30:284-288 (July 1937).

Committee on new members. Report. *L. LIB. J.* 30:442-445 (July 1937).

Holland, Fred Y. Report of the President. *L. LIB. J.* 30:269-271 (July 1937).

Newman, Helen. Report of the Executive secretary and Editor of the Law library journal. *L. LIB. J.* 30:271-277 (July 1937).

American Library Association

A. L. A. Secretary's annual report. *A. L. A. BULL.* 31:485-493 (Sept. 1937).

Tells what association has done, among other things for federal relations for libraries, personnel, reorganization of A. L. A.

Association Books

Hicks, Frederick C. Odor of sanctity. *L. LIB. J.* 30:415-425 (July 1937).
Lyon, Frances D. The "odor of sanctity" in the New York state law library. *L. LIB. J.* 30:506-508 (Sept. 1937).

Bibliographies

American bar association. Report of the special committee to consider and report as to the duplication of law books and publications. In Advance program, A. B. A. 60th annual meeting, Oct. 1937. p. 282-90.

Includes bibliography on duplication of law books.

Beardsley, Arthur S. Legal bibliography and the use of law books. Chicago, The Foundation Press, 1937. p. xv, 514.

Camp, E. W. Browsing in early California reports. *L. A. BAR ASS'N BULL.* 12:324-325 (June 17, 1937); 13:54-55 (Oct. 21, 1937).

Committee on bar association reports. Report. *L. LIB. J.* 30:436-441 (July 1937).

Current legal thought. Annual index number to legal periodicals. Aug. 1, 1936-July 31, 1937. 4:1-90 (Oct. 1937).

Forgeus, Elizabeth. Additions to preliminary list of Litchfield law school notebooks. *L. LIB. J.* 30:248-249 (April 1937).

Greer, Sarah. Bibliography of police administration and police science. N. Y. Institute of public administration, Columbia university, 1936. p. xv, 152.

Hodgson, James G. Official publications of American counties—a union list. Fort Collins, Colo., 1937. p. xxii, 594.

Kerr, Willis. What makes a rare book? *LIB. J.* 62:716-717 (Oct. 1, 1937).

Morse, Lewis W. Historical outline and bibliography of attorneys general reports and opinions. *L. LIB. J.* 30:39-247 (April 1937).

Schuster, Edward. Guide to law and legal literature of Central American republics. (American foreign law association, Bibliography of foreign law series, no. 11.) N. Y., Foreign and international book co., 1937. p. vi, 153.

U. S. Agricultural adjustment administration. Cooperative bookshelf; a bibliography of government publications on consumers' cooperation. (May 1937). Contains section on statutes and leading federal court cases involving cooperatives.

Binding

Protection against incompetent binders. *LIB. J.* 62:672 (Sept. 1, 1937).

Deals with problem of library whose binding is done by state contract.

Book Selection and Ordering

Discounts to law libraries—Discussion. *L. LIB. J.* 30:448-453 (July 1937).

Long, Bernita J. Order routine. *L. LIB. J.* 30:351-359 (July 1937).

Morse, Lewis W. Book selection. *L. LIB. J.* 30:333-339 (July 1937).

Schmehl, Lawrence H. Customs duties and exemptions. *L. LIB. J.* 30:364-367 (July 1937).

Special committee on cooperation with law book publishers and publishers' representatives. *L. LIB. J.* 30:445-448 (July 1937).

Cataloging

Bassett, Elsie. Law cataloging as a specialized field. *L. LIB. J.* 30:499-506 (Sept. 1937).

Wood, Amy F. and Miriam C. Maloy. The Library of Congress card service. Sixty-five libraries comment. *LIB. J.* 62:726-730 (Oct. 1, 1937).

Classification

Dabagh, Thomas S. Elementary considerations regarding classification for law libraries. *L. LIB. J.* 30:382-405 (July 1937).

Packard, Hope. State document notation system. *LIB. J.* 62:581 (Aug. 1937).

Equipment

Lee, Frank B. Library lighting. *LIB. J.* 62:721-725 (Oct. 1, 1937).

Longshore, James H. Library floors. *LIB. J.* 62:634-636 (Sept. 1, 1937).

New specialized typewriter. *LIB. J.* 62:842 (Nov. 1, 1937).

Description of new typewriter designed for Yale law library.

Insurance

A. L. A. Committee on fire insurance. Report. *A. L. A. BULL.* 31:562-563 (Sept. 1937).

Law Libraries

Manton, Martin T. The expanding functions of the law library. *L. LIB. J.* 30:327-330 (July 1937).

Trosk, George. The librarians' contribution to the administration of justice. *L. LIB. J.* 30:410-412 (July 1937).

Library Legislation

A. L. A. Committee on legislation. Report. *A. L. A. BULL.* 31:565-576 (Sept. 1937).

Pt. 2 summarizes new legislation, including amendments to older statutes; pt. 3 summarizes proposed legislation not enacted in 1936 and 1937.

Library Reports

Duke university. School of law. Annual report of the librarian, June 30, 1937. Durham, N. C. 1937. 13p.

Lathrop, Olive C. Annual report of the Detroit bar association library. *Det. B. Q.* 5:26-28 (May 1937).

Law library of Congress. Account of its activities and the more important accessions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, by John T. Vance, law librarian.

Washington, U. S. Govt. printing office, 1937. 46p.

Microphotography

Fox, Louis H. Films for folios. *LIB. J.* 62:361-364. (May 1, 1937).

Microphotography round table. *LIB. J.* 62:653 (Sept. 1, 1937).

Personnel

A. L. A. Committee on code of ethics. Report. *A. L. A. BULL.* 31:557-558 (Sept. 1937).

Kroeger, Lewis J. Civil service in the library. *LIB. J.* 62:594 (Aug. 1937).

Should librarians unionize? Part 1, the librarian and the open shop, by Ruth Hale. Part 2, the librarian and the closed shop, by Barbara Falkoff. *LIB. J.* 62:587-593 (Aug. 1937).

Vinton, Margaret E. Proceedings of the joint meeting of the American association of law libraries and the Board of education for librarianship of the American library association, New York City, June 19, 1937. *L. LIB. J.* 30:514 (Sept. 1937).

Periodicals

Committee on Index to legal periodicals. Report. *L. LIB. J.* 30:425-426 (July 1937).

Committee on Law library journal. Report. *L. LIB. J.* 30:427-429 (July 1937).

Gee, Pauline E. Anglo-American legal periodicals. Births, deaths and changes since 1933. *L. LIB. J.* 30:489-498 (Sept. 1937).

Publicity

Keeler, Michalina J. Publicity for law libraries. *L. LIB. J.* 30:370-374 (July 1937).

State Libraries

Noon, Paul A. T. Organization, functions, statistics of state supported library agencies. *L. LIB. J.* 30:299-303 (July 1937).

Wyer, James I. The ideal state library. *L. LIB. J.* 30:303-308 (July 1937).

1937 SESSIONS OF STATE LEGISLATURES

(Published in collaboration with THE TAX MAGAZINE and Commerce Clearing House, Inc.)

Jurisdiction	Convened	Adjourned	Jurisdiction	Convened	Adjourned
Alabama (2nd Sp.)	Nov. 23, '36	Feb. 26	Nebraska	Jan. 5	May 15
Arizona	Jan. 11	Mar. 13	Nevada	Jan. 18	Mar. 18
" (1st Sp.)	May 10	May 29	New Hampshire	Jan. 6	Aug. 20 *
" (2nd Sp.)	June 2	June 22	New Jersey	Jan. 12	June 28 ††
" (3rd Sp.)	July 22	Aug. 4	New Mexico	Jan. 12	Mar. 13
Arkansas	Jan. 11	Mar. 11	New York	Jan. 6	May 7
California	Jan. 4	May 28	North Carolina	Jan. 6	Mar. 23
Colorado	Jan. 6	May 14	North Dakota	Jan. 5	Mar. 5
Connecticut	Jan. 6	June 9	" " (Sp.)	Mar. 8	Mar. 10
Delaware	Jan. 5	Apr. 21	Ohio	Jan. 4	May 10
" (2nd Sp.)	May 18	May 18	" (Sp.)	June 21	July 24 **
Florida	Apr. 6	June 4	Oklahoma	Jan. 5	May 11
Georgia (Sp.)	Jan. 11	Jan. 22	Oregon	Jan. 11	Mar. 8
"	Jan. 25	Mar. 25	Pennsylvania	Jan. 5	June 5
" (1st Sp.)	Nov. 22		Rhode Island	Jan. 5	Apr. 24
Idaho	Jan. 4	Mar. 6	South Carolina	Jan. 12	May 21
Illinois	Jan. 6	June 30	South Dakota	Jan. 5	Mar. 5
Indiana	Jan. 7	Mar. 8	Tennessee	Jan. 4	May 21
Iowa	Jan. 11	Apr. 20	" (2nd Sp.)	Oct. 11	Oct. 30
Kansas	Jan. 12	Apr. 2	" (3rd Sp.)	Nov. 8	
Kentucky (4th Sp.)	Dec. 23, '36	Jan. 16	Texas	Jan. 12	May 22
Louisiana †			" (Sp.)	May 27	June 25
Maine	Jan. 6	Apr. 24	" (2nd Sp.)	Sept. 27	Oct. 26
" (1st Sp.)	Oct. 26	Oct. 29	Utah	Jan. 11	Mar. 11
Maryland	Jan. 6	Apr. 5	Vermont	Jan. 6	Apr. 10
" (Sp.)	Apr. 22	May 6	Virginia (Sp.)	Dec. 14, '36	Jan. 11
Massachusetts	Jan. 6	May 29	Washington	Jan. 11	Mar. 12
Michigan	Jan. 6	July 30	West Virginia	Jan. 13	Mar. 13
" (1st Sp.)	July 30	Aug. 11	Wisconsin	Jan. 13	July 2
Minnesota	Jan. 5	Apr. 22	" (1st Sp.)	Sept. 15	Oct. 16
" (Sp.)	May 24	July 23	Wyoming	Jan. 12	Feb. 20
Missouri	Jan. 6	June 8	* Prorogued until Dec. 28, 1938.		
Mississippi †			** Prorogued to reconvene Nov. 29, 1937.		
Montana	Jan. 4	Mar. 5	†† Recessed to Nov. 15, 1937.		

† No session in 1937.

Canada

Jurisdiction	Convened	Adjourned	Jurisdiction	Convened	Adjourned
Dominion Parliament	Jan. 14	Apr. 10	Nova Scotia	Mar. 2	Apr. 17
Alberta	Feb. 25	June 17	Ontario	Jan. 19	Mar. 25
British Columbia			Prince Edward Is.	Mar. 22	Apr. 16
Manitoba	Feb. 18	Apr. 17	Quebec	Feb. 24	May 27
New Brunswick	Feb. 18	Apr. 2	Saskatchewan	Feb. 11	Apr. 16

1937 SESSION LAWS AVAILABLE AS OF NOVEMBER 10, 1937

General and Local Acts, Alabama, Extra Session, 1936-37.

1937 Session Laws, Arizona, including Regular, First, Second and Third Special Sessions, 1937.

Acts of Arkansas, 1937.

Statutes of California, 1937.

Session Laws of Colorado, 1937.

Connecticut, 1937 Supplement to the General Statutes (including Regular Session of 1937 and Special Session of 1936).

Laws of Florida, 1937.

Georgia Laws, 1937.

Session Laws, Idaho, 1937 (including Second and Third Extraordinary Sessions of 1935).

Laws of Illinois, 1937.

Acts of Indiana, 1937.

Iowa Acts, Regular Session, 47th General Assembly, 1937 (including Extraordinary Session, 1936).

Laws of Kansas, 1937.

Kentucky Acts, 4th Extraordinary Session, 1936-37.

Laws of Maine, 1937, including Special Session, 1936.

Laws of Maryland, 1937, including Special Session, 1937.

Acts and Resolves, Massachusetts, 1937.

Session Laws of Minnesota, 1937, including Extra Session, 1936.

Laws of Missouri, 1937.

Laws of Montana, 1937.

Laws of Nebraska, 1937.

Statutes of Nevada, 1937.

Laws of New Hampshire, 1937, including Special Session of 1936.

Acts of New Jersey, 1937.

Laws of New Mexico, 1937, including Special Session, 1936.

Laws of New York, 1937.

Public Laws of North Carolina, 1937, including Extra Session, 1936.

North Dakota Session Laws, 1937, including First Special Session, 1937.

Session Laws of Oklahoma, 1937, including Special Session, 1936.

Oregon Laws of 1937.

Porto Rico Laws, 1937, including 4th Session, 1936.

Public Laws of Rhode Island, January Session, 1937.

Acts of South Carolina, 1937.

Session Laws of South Dakota, 1937, including Special Session, 1936.

Public Acts of Tennessee, 1937, including Extra Session, 1936.

Laws of Utah, 1937.

Acts and Resolves of Vermont, 1937, including Special Sessions of 1935-1936 and 1936.

Virginia, 1936-37 Acts Extra Session.

Washington Session Laws, 1937.

Acts of West Virginia, 1937, including First and Second Extra Sessions of 1936.

Laws of Wisconsin, 1937.

Session Laws of Wyoming, 1937.

RECENT LOCAL BOOKS, CODES, PAMPHLETS, SERVICES, ETC.

Connecticut

A Study of Law Administration in Connecticut. By C. E. Clark. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1937. \$3.

1937 Supplement to the General Statutes. January session, 1937; special session, 1936. Hartford: Published by the State.

California

California Landlord and Tenant Law, 1937. By J. L. Goddard. Los Angeles: O. W. Smith, Legal Book Shop, 106 So. Broadway. \$3.

Biennial Report of the California State Library, July 1, 1934 to June 30, 1936. Sacramento, 1937. 13 p.

Illinois

Annual Report of the Illinois State Bar Association, 1937. Springfield: State Bar Association.

Kansas

Kansas Judicial Council Bulletin. Part 2, eleventh annual report, July, 1937.

Kentucky

Kentucky Tax Service. 1 looseleaf volume. Chicago: Commerce Clearing House, Inc.

Louisiana

Gunby's Louisiana District Court Reports, 2nd Circuit Court of Louisiana. Reprint. (Limited edition of sixty copies.) South Hero, Vermont: Clark Boardman. \$20.

Workmen's Compensation Law in Louisiana: a case study by Marian Mayer. Baton Rouge: State University Press, 1937. 253 p.

Maryland

Annual Report and Official Opinions of the Attorney General of Maryland, 1936. Baltimore, 1937.

Massachusetts

Unemployment Compensation Law, as amended. July, 1937. 24 p.

Unemployment Compensation Commission Opinions, June 30-August 18, 1937. 8 p. (mim.)

Nebraska

Legislative Manual, 1937. Lincoln: Legislative Reference Bureau. 117 p.

New Mexico

1937 Supplement to 1929 New Mexico Official Compilation. Denver, Colorado: W. H. Courtright Pub. Co. \$30.

New York

Bender's Justices' Manual for New York. 10th ed., 1937. Albany: Matthew Bender & Co. \$16.

New York Banking Laws. New York: Commerce Clearing House, Inc., 1937. \$1. Nichols-Cahill New York Civil Practice Acts (15 vols.). Rochester: Lawyers' Co-Op. Pub. Co. \$6.50 per vol.; \$97.50 set.

1937 Cumulative Supplement to Bender's Forms for the Consolidated Laws. By Samuel W. Eager. Albany: Matthew Bender & Co. \$7.50.

Ohio

Ohio Stock Values and Yields. Chicago: Commerce Clearing House, Inc. \$1. Ohio Tax Service. 2 looseleaf volumes. Chicago: Commerce Clearing House, Inc. Throckmorton's Ohio Code. Cleveland: Banks-Baldwin Law Pub. Co. 1 vol. ed., \$45; 5 vol. ed., \$55.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma Tax Service. 1 looseleaf volume. Chicago: Commerce Clearing House, Inc.

Pennsylvania

History of House bills and resolutions with indexes to bills, resolutions, joint resolutions, acts and vetoes together with text of veto messages, session of 1937. Harrisburg, 1937. 510 p.

History of Senate bills, also House bills and resolutions in the Senate, with indexes to bills, resolutions, joint resolutions, acts and vetoes together with text of veto messages, session of 1937. Harrisburg, 1937. 544 p.

Pennsylvania Tax Service. Chicago: Commerce Clearing House, Inc.

Texas

State Library Document Check List no. 117, shipment of September, 1937. Austin, 1937. 3 p.

United States

Administrative Interpretations. Rules and regulations of departments and independent agencies of the Federal Government, Jan. 1-June 30, 1937. Washington: Bureau of National Affairs. \$12.50.

American Maritime Cases. Five-year digest, 1933-1937. Albany: Matthew Bender & Co. \$27.50.

An Indexed Bibliography of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Supplement. Washington: T. V. A., 1937. 14 p. (mim.)

Bankruptcy Act. Collier pamphlet ed., 1937. Albany: Matthew Bender & Co. \$2. Business Law Decisions, 1936 and 1937. Chicago: Commerce Clearing House, Inc. \$1.

Federal Carriers Service. 1 looseleaf volume. Chicago: Commerce Clearing House, Inc. \$35 a year.

Federal Income Tax in the United States. Supplement. Washington: Library of Congress, 1937. 28 p. (mim.)

Federal Tax Course, 1938. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc. \$10.

Revenue Laws with 1937 Act. Chicago: Commerce Clearing House, Inc. 374 p. (Ready in December.) \$1.

Some Basic Readings in Social Security. 3rd. ed., Oct., 1937. Washington: U. S. Soc. Sec. Bd. Lib. 26 p.

Treasury Decisions, v. 71. Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office. \$2.25.

United States Aviation Reports, 1937. Baltimore: U. S. Aviation Reports, Inc. \$10.

United States Supreme Court Service. 2 looseleaf volumes. Chicago: Commerce Clearing House, Inc. \$45 a year.

United States Tax Cases, 37-1. Chicago: Commerce Clearing House, Inc. 900 p. \$4.50.

Washington

Washington State Legislative Procedure. Olympia: Legislative Reference Service, State Library, 1937. 12 p. (mim.)

1937 Supplement to Annotated Code of Revenue Laws (1935) of the State of Washington. Olympia: Tax Commission, 1937. 88 p.

NEW BOOKS, CASE BOOKS, TREATISES, SERVICES, ETC.

American Law Reports Annotated. Word-Index covering vols. 1-100. Rochester: Lawyer's Co-Op. Pub. Co., 1937. \$22.50.

Business Under the New Price Laws. By Burton A. Zorn and George J. Feldman. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc. \$5.00.

Cases on Federal Jurisdiction and Procedure. By Frankfurter and Shulman. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. \$6.50.

Check List of British and Colonial Reports, Periodicals and Canadian Statute Law. 3rd. ed., 1937. Toronto, Ontario, Canada: The Carswell Co., Ltd.

Comparative Commentaries on Private International Law or Conflict of Laws By Arthur K. Kuhn. New York: The MacMillan Co. \$4.50.

Crime Control by the National Government. By A. C. Millspaugh. Washington: The Brookings Institution, 1937. \$2.

Current Legal Thought. Annual Index to Legal Periodicals. New York: Current Legal Thought, 245 Broadway. \$3.

Dennis' Digest of Fees, 1937. Albany: Matthew Bender & Co. \$3.50.

Encyclopedia of Corporate Forms. 4 vols. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc. \$9.50 per vol.

Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences. 8 vols., 1937. New York: The MacMillan Co. \$45. (\$30 to libraries.)

Fifty Famous Trials. By E. C. Raby. Brooklyn, N. Y.: The American Law Book Co. \$2.50.

Forms of Action at Common Law. New rev. ed. by F. W. Maitland. New York: The MacMillan Co., 1937. \$1.25.

Handbook of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and Proceedings, 1936. Baltimore: The Lord Baltimore Press.

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